

COMMENT OF
THE DAY

Italy's Dilemma

With the fall of the Italian Government last Saturday—the third time in about eight months—and the precarious balance in the French assembly likely to topple M. Laniel out of office at any moment, it is time these two countries worked out a more practical application of "democracy" for their parliamentary institutions. François Mauriac recently said of France: "The essential cause of our troubles is the extreme individualism of the French people. Each shade of political opinion insists on being represented." The same is equally true of Italy today. Within the Italian Chamber of Deputies there are the following political groups: The Christian Democrats, the Republicans and the Liberals occupying roughly the middle of the road position, the Monarchists and the Neo-Fascists on the right, and the Communists, left-wing Socialists under Nenni and the Social Democrats on the left. There is a somewhat similar alignment of parties in the French Assembly. The fact that Signor Fanfani's defeat struck a blow to Italian ratification of the EDC treaty and Western Defence generally is sad enough, but it is incidental to the main dilemma facing these countries.

SOME compromise must be sought within the basic coalition that is to govern the country. It is absurd for any Prime Minister to have to rely on the vote of vacillating minorities whose members are more concerned with the abstract philosophical approach to a problem rather than a practical political approach. Fresh elections cannot solve the Italian problem either although it is ironic that Alcide de Gasperi, the giant capable of leading the country through its present troubled times, has to watch helplessly from the sidelines. Within the French and Italian Parliaments are groups with basically similar policies which, so long as they are ready to compromise on small differences and form a single entity, could speak with authority and could do much to weaken the power of the Communists. After all, minor differences of opinion within the coalition—the cause of Signor Fanfani's downfall—are surely a matter for the privacy of the Government party room, not Parliament itself. If democracy is to be saved, it must be made more secure.

Missing Soviet Diplomat In American Hands

SENSATIONAL DISCLOSURE Revealing Secrets Of Spy Ring

Tokyo, Feb. 2. A Soviet diplomat has surrendered to a top-secret US intelligence agency and is voluntarily disclosing the operation of a Russian spy ring in the Far East, an authoritative source said today. Rastvorov, second secretary of the outlawed Soviet diplomatic mission in Japan, disappeared on Jan. 24, only a few hours before he was to fly back to Moscow. Two days later the Soviet mission asked Tokyo police to search for him. The chief of the Russian mission, F. J. Runov, accused the United States yesterday of kidnapping Rastvorov "with the aim of provocation of the Soviet Union."

Runov told a press conference he believed that Rastvorov was "taken by the American espionage organization in Japan" and "detained by them." The informant said Rastvorov broke with the Russians last week because he feared for his life.

An official who accompanied the Russian speed skating team to Japan in mid-January, Anatoli Boshov, was believed to have come to take the unrepentant Communist agent back to Moscow. Boshov waited here after the skating team explained for Russia, then flew back alone on Jan. 25, the day after Rastvorov disappeared. The source said Rastvorov was still in the Far East but could not disclose where he was being questioned. Speculation centred on the possibility that he had been flown to Okinawa, American island base south of Japan, where a turncoat North Korean MIG pilot was taken after he sought political asylum last October. Both the US Far East Command and American Embassy denied any knowledge of the missing Russian. A high ranking American told United Press that the US officials deliberately issued false denials about the case "because it was in the American interest to do so." It was understood that only the highest military and diplomatic officials were informed of the sensational development and they decide to hide the facts until Rastvorov had been taken to safety and thoroughly questioned. —United Press.

"IN OUR HANDS" Washington, Feb. 1. Informed sources here said tonight that the missing Soviet diplomat Yuri Rastvorov "is in our hands." These sources unofficially confirmed Tokyo reports that Rastvorov has surrendered to the American authorities in Japan. They refused to give any details of the case, however. The State Department declined to answer any questions on the matter. Asked about Rastvorov earlier today, White House Press Secretary James C. Hagerty told reporters that "nobody in the White House knows his whereabouts." Asked whether he had checked with other government agencies, Mr. Hagerty replied, "Of course." —United Press.

Another Hitler Will Discovered

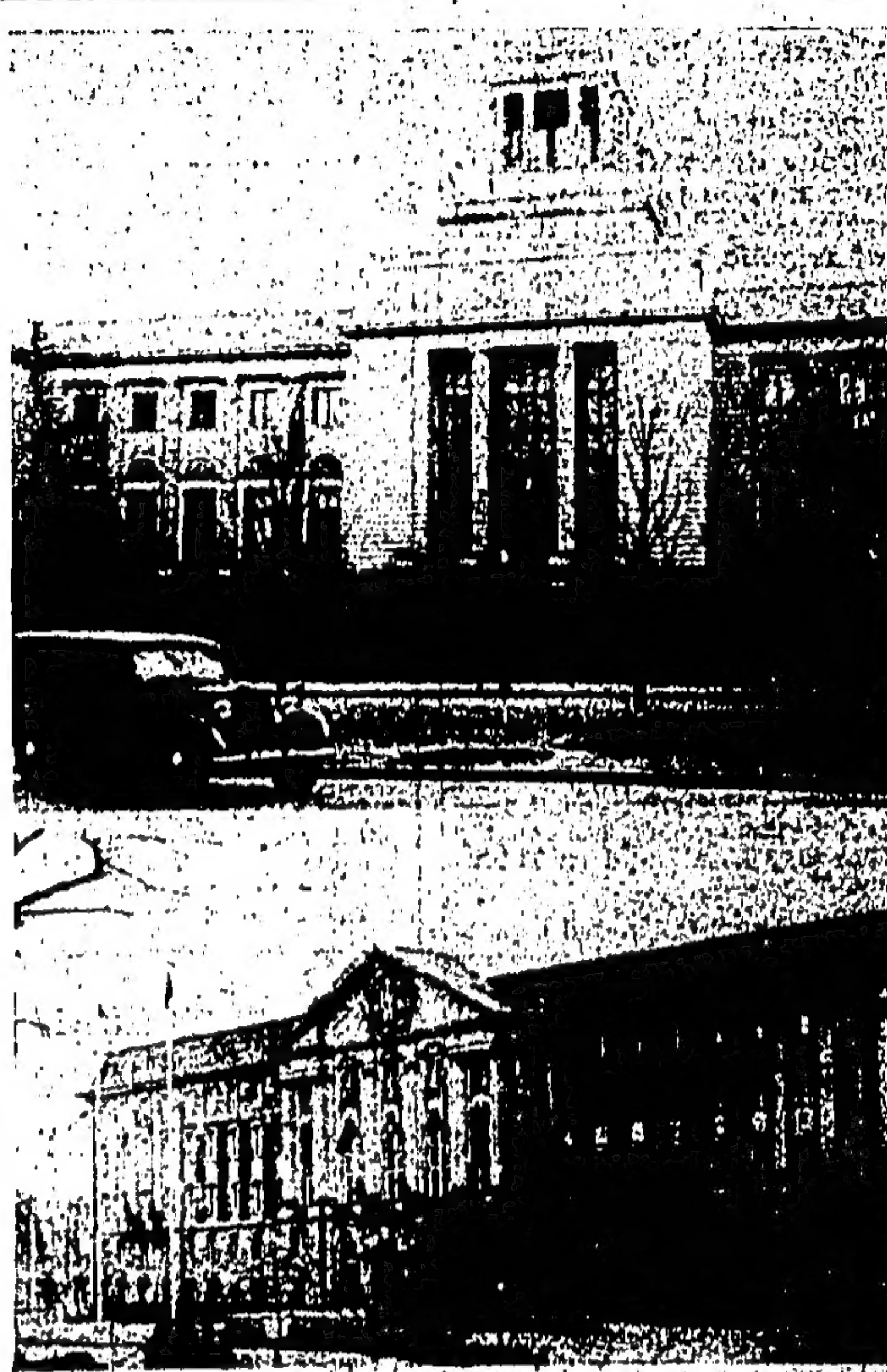
From Colin Lawson

Berlin, Feb. 1. A will made by Hitler in 1938 after he decided to act against Czechoslovakia has just come to light. It was found in 1945 by an East German electrician while repairing cables under the ruined Reich Chancellery for the Russians. He hid it, hoping to be able to sell it later, but was scared. It was recovered from the lining of his jacket when he died last week. His widow, who showed more business acumen than her husband, took it to Herr Gerd Rosen, the Berlin expert on documents and archives. He said tonight, "If all goes well I expect to get anything up to £10,000 for it." The document is eight pages of excruciatingly bad writing signed with the once famous scribble, Adolf Hitler, and dated Berlin, May 2, 1938. In the will Hitler left all his property to the Nazi Party and ordered them to pay jump sums totalling £10,000 and pensions amounting to £3,750 a year. Heading the list was the then 17-year-old Eva Braun, whom the Fuehrer later married in his Berlin dugout. She was to have had £1,000 a year for life. Flashback: A will made by Hitler just before he and Eva Braun died in the Berlin Chancellery shelter in May, 1945 was declared valid by a Düsseldorf court on December 4, 1952. In this Hitler made the Nazi Party and the German State his heirs. —London Express Service.

Survivors Reach Shore Safely

Santa Barbara, Feb. 1. The five occupants of the fishing boat Sea Lion, destroyed by fire at sea today, have reached shore about 34 miles north of here in a lifeboat, according to local police. The Coast Guard said that the cause of the blaze was not known. —France-Press.

Where They Are Doing The Talking



Picture shows: Top: The Soviet Embassy building in the Unter den Linden, Eastern Berlin; and bottom: The Control Building in Western Berlin. These are the buildings which are used for the meeting of the Big Four representatives. The meetings are being held in these buildings alternately each week. —London Express.

Blackmailed Into Admitting Infidelity Alleges Roosevelt

Los Angeles, Feb. 1.

James Roosevelt charged today that he had been "blackmailed" by his estranged wife into falsely confessing infidelity with completely innocent women to avoid a scandal during his father's last term as President. The eldest son of the late Franklin D. Roosevelt issued a blanket denial of charges by his wife that he had been guilty of misconduct with 12 women. He said the women were "completely innocent" and he asked their forgiveness for their being involved.

Roosevelt said his wife, the former Romelle Schneider, was wildly jealous and, in her attempt to get material security, conducted a calculated campaign. In February 1945, on the day before he returned to service with the Marines in the Pacific, Roosevelt said, he signed a letter admitting imaginary misconduct with nine women who were no more than friends or acquaintances.

The New Year Holidays

In view of the Chinese New Year holidays, there will be no publication of the China Mail tomorrow (Wednesday) or Thursday. Publication will resume on Friday, and the paper will be on sale before then. The South China Morning Post will be issued as usual tomorrow, but will not resume publication until Saturday morning.

He said he did so "in return for a promise from his wife that they would try to begin their marriage anew and that she would in time destroy the letter." If he refused to sign, he said, his wife threatened to name the women and he was faced with the "horror" of giving an added burden to his father, who had just been elected to his fourth term. Roosevelt said he was below par physically and mentally (Continued on page 3, Col. 1)

Govt Survives Vote

London, Feb. 1. Sir Winston Churchill's Government, by 266 votes to 232, tonight defeated a Labour opposition motion deploring its decision to scrap the new British EM-2 Rifle in favour of the Belgian FN-30.

The Prime Minister said some Labour members were "always looking for opportunities to find fault with the Americans, even on this question of the rifle." At one point Sir Winston Churchill angrily thumped the table and demanded an apology from Mr. Woodrow Wyatt (Labour) for accusing him of "falsifying the facts" over a British trial of the Belgian rifle in 1951.

He said the opposition were trying to "work up prejudice and hostility and partnership to cover up their folly in 1951." The British rifle was a fine piece of work but it would have been fatal to adopt it in isolation from the other North Atlantic treaty powers. In the three years that had passed rival weapons had been continually improved.

Mr. Woodrow Wyatt, who had earlier moved the Labour motion, accused the Prime Minister of "betraying a trust" to provide the best possible rifle to the British Army.

Molotov Returns To The Attack: Flays Western Powers

Berlin, Feb. 1.

The Soviet Foreign Minister, Mr. Vyacheslav Molotov, today dropped all pretence of friendliness to the West and delivered the fiercest attack yet heard at the present Big Four conference.

In a scathing attack, which lasted two hours, Mr. Molotov singled out the United States as the chief recipient of Soviet venom and directed fierce criticism towards the establishment of American bases in Europe and the United States foreign aid programme.

The Soviet Foreign Minister also reiterated his bitter opposition to the proposed European defence community and, in an obvious effort to forestall the realisation of the community, proposed a "peace conference" meeting in October this year attended by representatives of all countries which fought against Germany.

Up for discussion at today's session of the Big Four, held for the first time in the massive, ornate Soviet Embassy in the East Sector of Berlin, was the critical German question, raised by the British Foreign Secretary, Mr. Anthony Eden, last week with a plan for free, all-German elections, leading to the formation of a united Germany.

In his attack on the Western plan, Mr. Molotov pulled no punches and shed all vestiges of friendliness which had marked the exchanges so far. Mr. Molotov rose to speak after the French Foreign Minister, M. Georges Bidault, had given wholehearted support to the British plan based on free elections throughout Germany for the formation of an all-German government.

He was followed by Mr. Eden, who gave full British support to the European Defence Community, which, he said, was the best possible guarantee against a return of German militarism and constituted a European instrument of security which might allow any possible Soviet attack.

Devoting the main part of his attack against what he called the "aggressive American policy" of constructing military bases in other countries, Mr. Molotov also sharply criticised the "subversive" activities of the West in eastern European countries.

In a speech, which took over two-and-a-half hours to translate into English and French, the Soviet Foreign Minister reiterated the Soviet proposal for a national German army limited to internal duties and declared that before a peace treaty could come into effect, no political or military obligation should be imposed on Germany on the basis of previous agreements.

REPEATS DEMAND

Mr. Molotov again stressed his demand that the two German governments should take part in preliminary peace treaty negotiations but he stated that the treaty should be signed and ratified by the final all-German political organisation.

The Soviet Foreign Minister referred only briefly to free elections and said that the Soviet Union attached great importance to such elections.

At the conclusion of his speech, Mr. Molotov handed his three Western colleagues a proposal for convening a peace conference in October this year and another proposal on negotiations for a German peace treaty with the participation of the East and West German governments.

In his proposal for a German peace treaty, the Soviet Foreign Minister put forward the following points:

1. The text of the treaty should be prepared within a maximum of three months by the deputies of the four foreign ministers.

2. All the allied states, which took part in the war against Hitlerite Germany should be enabled to give their views during the preparatory period. Representatives of both the East and West German governments should take part in the preparation of the treaty.

4. A peace conference should be called within six months and, in any case, not later than October, 1954.

10. It was necessary, said Mr. Molotov, to conclude a German peace treaty rapidly. The Soviet Union, he added, had submitted its proposal with this in view and because the Western powers had presented no equivalent proposal.

THREE AMENDMENTS

In submitting his proposal, Mr. Molotov suggested three amendments: 1. That no agreement signed by the present East and West German governments should be imposed on the future, all-German government. 2. The German people should be consulted on payment of its post-war debts except for those

recalling from commercial agreements. 3. That the proposed German army should simply ensure internal order, defend the German frontiers and protect the country against air attacks. Mr. Molotov emphasised the danger of a revival of German militarism and recalled the awful losses suffered by the Soviet Union in World War II.

The Soviet Union, he said, had to take all the precautions necessary to prevent the rise of German militarism and he added that Germany should not belong to groups of states, especially if such groups were directed against other countries. Within such groups, added the Foreign Minister, German militarism would be sure to develop again.

He claimed that the French Foreign Minister wished to extend the Bonn and Paris agreements (post-occupation contractual agreements with Germany and European Defence Community treaty) to all of Germany during the period leading up to an all-German government.

BITTER ATTACK

In a bitter attack on the proposed European defence community, Mr. Molotov said that the treaty, which would include such countries as Luxembourg, would not be able to ensure security in Europe, or in the world.

He said that American bases in France constituted a threat and added that billions of dollars distributed under the Mutual Security Act of 1951 only served anti-Communist propaganda in the Soviet Union and the People's Democracies in eastern Europe.

He said that the European defence community was a military bloc, which was not only directed against Poland, Czechoslovakia and Russia, but also contrary to the wishes of the people of the countries concerned. It contained the germ of German militarism, he declared.

It would be naive, said the Soviet Foreign Minister, to believe that Germany would be satisfied with its divisions. The European defence community, declared Mr. Molotov, was an insurmountable obstacle to German unity and rendered such unification impossible for a long time.

He contended that the French Foreign Minister had defended the Bonn and Paris treaties despite the growing hostility of the French people. The defence of the community, he said, was the American representative, whose country was not even part of the association. EDC, he continued, would "fall and it would lead Europe to ruin."

Dealing with his peace proposal, Mr. Molotov claimed that this would enable a final solution to be reached on Germany and "on the problems of the Second World War."

POSDAM AGREEMENT

He asked that the German frontiers should be bound by agreements reached at Potsdam, which would mean the main change of the Oder-Neisse line in the East.

Under the proposal, Germany would be enabled to possess a national army, a navy and an air force, but these forces would be limited to internal duties, local border defence and anti-aircraft tasks.

The Soviet proposal would allow Germany to manufacture raw material, but only to the extent required for equipping the armed forces Germany would be allowed under the peace treaty.

"The Soviet proposal covers no restrictions on the development of Germany's civil economy, trade and shipping and access to world markets."

After Mr. Molotov had finished speaking, the American Secretary of State, Mr. John Foster Dulles, said that he would "wait until tomorrow" to add his views on the German question.

The session closed at 5.55 GMT.—France-Press.

Stoker Sentenced

Valetta, Malta, Feb. 1. Stoker Ames Skivington was sentenced to nine months' detention by a Royal naval court here today for causing damage aboard the 9,000-ton submarine depot ship, Forth. The sailor was found guilty of damaging five gauges and setting fire to a cushion. He also attempted to flood an auxiliary engine on the ship which is in dry dock here.—China Mail Special.



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Labour Protests At Anglo-Jap Pact

"CONSTERNATION IN LANCASHIRE"

London, Feb. 1. The Labour Party today launched a strong attack on the Government's Anglo-Japanese financial agreement in the House of Commons. One Labour member, Mr Sydney Silverman, said the pact had caused "consternation" in Lancashire, Britain's textile county, while another, the former President of the Board of Trade, Mr Harold Wilson, said it had caused "acute anxiety."

The speaker rejected a Labour demand for an immediate emergency debate made on the plea it was "a matter of urgent public importance." He said it was not justified on the grounds of urgency.

The agreement, signed in London last Friday, provides for a two-way trade totalling £420 million between Japan and the sterling area this year.

It removes restrictions from Japanese imports to the British colonies and allows her to send a limited number of goods, such as toys, electrical equipment, pottery and apparel to Britain.

Mr Harold Wilson, former Labour President of the Board of Trade, led the attack against the agreement.

Mr Wilson asked why there has been no consultation with the exporting districts — which were always consulted by the former Labour government, especially where Japan was concerned.

ABRUPT REVERSAL

He also asked the Government: "While the House would not force the colonies to buy British goods if they did not want to, why has there been this abrupt reversal in relation to colonial imports from Japan?"

"Why could not the situation have been eased by a gradual increase?"

Mr Reginald Maundling, Economic Secretary to the Treasury, who negotiated the agreement, said it had not been the principle of this government, or of previous ones, to consult home industries before increasing imports. The Government felt "considerably concerned" about the colonies, he said.

"But we had to face the situation that there are no longer any balance of payment reasons for asking colonial governments to import less Japanese and more Lancashire goods."

The agreement would improve British and Empire trade prospects as a whole, Japan had a heavy balance of payments deficit with the sterling area. Her shortage of sterling might have compelled her to impose heavy restrictions on purchases of sterling area goods.

"PAYMENT AGREEMENT"

This would inevitably have had serious effects on British exports and it was recognized that Japan therefore must have further opportunities of earning sterling from her own exports.

Mr Anthony Greenwood, Labour, asked what consultations had taken place with the dominions including India. Mr Maundling replied the Government was in negotiation with a number of sterling area countries which furnished Britain with estimates of the likely course of trade. But the actual Japanese agreement was a payment agreement and not a trade agreement.

Mr Sydney Silverman, Labour, said the agreement had caused "consternation" in Lancashire.

Mr Maundling retorted "responsible Lancashire people recognize that with the improvement of the balance of payments position restrictions of Japanese goods cannot continue."

DISMISS THE GOVERNMENT The Speaker (chairman) of the House rejected the demand for an immediate debate because it was not justified on the grounds of urgency.



Harry Odell says

"KUNG HEI FAT CHOY"

In wishing our many Chinese patrons and friends a Happy and Prosperous New Year, the Directors of the EMPIRE THEATRE pledge themselves, once again, to continue striving for the best in entertainment on the coast of Hong Kong.

London, Feb. 1.

"Peace Angel" Ends Her Fast

Berlin, Feb. 1. Barbara Pleyer, 27-year-old German "Peace Angel" of the Helsinki Olympic Games, ended here today a week of fasting and praying for success of the four-power conference, church officials said.

She prayed alternately in two Catholic and two Protestant churches here. She refused to accept any solid food and to talk to anyone. But made brief written notes when necessary. — Reuter.

More Freedom For Western Press In East Berlin

Berlin, Feb. 1. For the first time since the partition of Berlin, a recording van from the American German-language broadcasting station, RIAS, was allowed to enter the Soviet sector today to carry out on-the-spot recording at the Soviet Press Centre.

Soviet permission for the van to enter the zone was all the more surprising because of several exhibitions of letters from the Soviet Control Commission and the High Commissioner's Office calling on the Americans to close down their station.

The letters had denounced the radio station as being a source of espionage and sabotage against the East German Republic.

Western journalists had another surprise at the Press Centre today when they found copies of the American-licensed Telegram and the British-licensed Telegram ready for their perusal.

Both newspapers had been denounced by the Soviet authorities as "warmongering organs." — France-Press.

British M.P. Was Best Man

Athens, Feb. 1. Mr Philip Noel-Baker, former British Socialist cabinet minister, acted as best man at a wedding of young villagers during his visit to the shaken Ionian islands of Greece.

Mr Noel-Baker attended the ceremony at a temporary wooden church at Monopoli, in the centre of the area wrecked by last year's earthquake.

Convertibility Is Much Nearer

Says Mr Abbott

Ottawa, Feb. 1. The convertibility of sterling is much nearer than expected a year ago, the Finance Minister, Mr D. C. Abbott, said in the House of Commons today following a month-long world tour, during which he attended the Commonwealth Finance Ministers' conference in Australia.

The meeting was, in many ways, one of the most satisfactory of any of the series of such Commonwealth talks, Mr Abbott said.

"The talks were set two years ago, at a time of real crisis, and they were reaffirmed at the meeting a year ago. Anyone who has watched the state of affairs will realize that there has been a moderate but steady improvement during all that period."

"Today, sterling is stronger than it has been at any time since the end of the war, and there has been a progressive liberalisation of trade restrictions."

"The time when sterling, one of the world's great trading currencies, is made convertible must, of course, be determined by those who are primarily responsible for that currency. But in my opinion, that goal is very much nearer than any one of us would have dared to hope even as short a time as a year ago."

The Opposition leader, Mr George Drew, welcomed Mr Abbott's statement and said the goal of convertibility had been long sought for by the Conservatives.

"I must say that we welcome also the fact that convertibility has now become a respectable word," said Mr Drew. "There was a time when ridicule was poured on the suggestion that our government might take the initiative in seeking the ways to further the cause of convertibility." — United Press.

Nobody Knows

Djakarta, Feb. 2. Indonesian Foreign Ministry sources said today that neither the Government nor President Soekarno knows about the reported invitation from the President of Indonesia to President Ramon Maguiness or Vice-President Carlos P. Garcia of the Philippines to visit Indonesia. The sources made the remark in commenting on a press report from Manila quoting Foreign Ministry sources as saying that Mr Garcia intended to visit Indonesia in place of the President in fulfillment of an invitation received from President Soekarno. — United Press.

Burma Abolishes Empire Preferences

Colombo, Feb. 1. Burma today announced her decision to abolish the system of imperial preferences. The decision was announced at the E.C.A.F.E. trade and industry committee meeting at Kandy, Thailand and Indonesia supported the Burmese decision. — France-Press.

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Chou Cables UN

New York, Feb. 1. The United Nations Secretariat today released the contents of a telegram from the Chinese Communist Premier and Foreign Minister Chou En-lai calling for a meeting of the U.N. General Assembly on Korea and supporting the Molotov proposal for a five-power conference.

The statement had been broadcast by Radio Peking on January 29. The Peking Government distributed copies of the text to its delegations at the U.N. except that of Nationalist China. — France-Press.

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LET THE COUNTRYMEN HAVE A GOOD LAUGH! BUY A NEW ONE!

OH THAT! THEY'RE ALWAYS CHANGING! I'LL GET A NEW ONE! WHEN I'VE FINISHED MY OLD ONE!

TO-NIGHT AT 9.30 P.M.

VIETMINH FORCE NEARS LUANG PRABANG

12,000 Rebels Only 7 Days March Away

Vientiane, Feb. 1.

The crack Vietminh 308th Division was tonight advancing south-west through the dense jungles and high mountains of northern Laos in a three-pronged drive on the capital of Luang Prabang.

While the northernmost column of the "Iron" Division had already forced the Nam Hou river at several points south of the outpost of Mongh Khoua, a central column was marching down the Nam Hou river valley which joins the Mekong river north of Luang Prabang, and the southernmost column was driving toward Pak Seng, north-east of the threatened capital.

The three Vietminh columns are estimated at a total strength of 12,000. The Division had been suddenly switched by the Vietminh Command from the force investing the French Union fortress of Dien Bien Phu just to the east of the Laos frontier.

French fighter bombers and 3-20 bombers rained napalm and high explosives on to jungle tracks leading toward Luang Prabang while helicopter fighters from the aircraft carrier *Arromanches* joined in the air strikes. French military sources indicated that powerful mobile forces which recently proved their worth in heavy fighting in Northern Laos would be ready for a counter-attack only after several days.

French Union forces are withdrawing the bulk of their forces before the advancing Vietminh columns, leaving detachments to fight delaying actions. But they were still holding all the valley posts on the invasion route from the north, notably Mongh Khoua, 75 miles north-east of Luang Prabang and Pak Seng.

ONE WEEK'S MARCH

The "Iron" 308th Division, recently trained in mountain warfare, is one of the main Vietminh divisions of the Vietminh Commander, Gen. Vo Nguyen Giap.

It was previously stationed on the northern side of Dien Bien Phu, and to reach its present positions had to move across the rear of the Vietminh 310th Division besieging the French Union fortress from the south. The Vietminh forces, only one week's march from the gates of Luang Prabang, are following roughly the same route they had used in a similar offensive last spring but this time they are more numerous and in better physical condition. Supplies had been prepared long in advance by regional Vietminh units in readiness for this new offensive, timed by their leader Ho Chi Minh to coincide with the four-power meeting in Berlin.

AIRLIFT CONTINUES

In the meantime French Air Force transports continued to airlift supplies and reinforcements to Luang Prabang. Strong defensive positions have been maintained around the Laotian capital since the Vietminh offensive last spring, and they guard the airstrip on the left bank of the Mekong river.

In the past few days these defensive positions had been

alerted and manned by French and Laotian reinforcements. A French Command spokesman said that practically all available Vietminh forces were now committed to the battle and were on the march.—France-Press.

"Shocked And Grieved At India"—Ali

Karachi, Feb. 1.

Pakistan's Premier Mohammed Ali warned India today "we shall not allow any country to interfere in the internal affairs of Pakistan."

In his monthly nation wide broadcast, Mohammed Ali said he was shocked and grieved at India's efforts to turn public opinion against American military aid to Pakistan.

He said Pakistan would not be intimidated by India or any other country, and reaffirmed his determination to make Pakistan strong militarily, politically, economically and ideologically. Mohammed Ali accused the Indian Congress (majority) Party of a persistent campaign against military aid to Pakistan, despite Pakistan's assurances that she had no aggressive designs but merely meant to strengthen her part of the world.

The Premier said it was a pity that India was trying to interfere in Pakistan's affairs because when India had received foreign aid Pakistan had not protested or tried to sway public opinion.

Mohammed Ali praised the "remarkably peaceful" attitude displayed by the people of Pakistan in the face of the Indian campaign and exhorted them to remain calm and united.

Informed observers believe that Indian opposition has been one of the main reasons why the people of Pakistan are so receptive to the proposed American military aid to their country.

With the exception of the Communist press, which has little influence, there has been little publicly expressed opposition to the proposal.

India's vociferous opposition to the establishment of the military bases had consolidated official opinion concerning the strengthening of Pakistan's armed forces and the future defence of the nation.

Even quarters who had some misgivings about the possible results of American military aid and it difficult to condemn the plan because of India's opposition.—France-Press and United Press.

Hillary: "Makes Me Realise What An Easy Time I Had"

New York, Feb. 1.

Sir Edmund Hillary, conqueror of the highest mountain in the world, listened here last night to a story of an unsuccessful American assault on the second highest mountain and said: "Makes me realise what an easy time I had on Mount Everest."

In a talk at the Pakistan Embassy, Dr. Charles Houston described his American expedition to "K-2" in the Karakoram range in Pakistan where they climbed to 25,000 feet with comparative ease. But snow and strong winds prevented them from continuing.

A member of the group became ill and while lowering him in his sleeping bag, the party fell 125 feet, but was saved by the last two men on the linking rope. But the sick man could not be rescued.

It was presumed an avalanche swept him away, Dr. Houston said. Hazards continued to plague the party as they continued the descent which took 12 days. Dr. Houston said the expedition members were

most trouble often blowing out their stoves and making it impossible for them to melt ice for water.

"How we got down I don't know," he said. It was probably because everyone in the party was thinking about helping someone else.—China Mail Special.

MEDAL FOR HILLARY

Washington, Feb. 1.—President Eisenhower will receive Sir Edmund Hillary, conqueror of Mount Everest, at the White House on Feb. 11 and present him with the medal of the National Geographic Society.

Sir Edmund will be accompanied by his wife, Mrs. Hillary, and their two children, Peter and Anne. The family will be accompanied by the British Mount Everest expedition.

St. Trinian's New Headmistress But Girls Who?



Yes, it's none other than Alistair Sims. At this particular stage in the new British film "The Belles of St. Trinian's", headmistress Fritton is saying "Girls, girls! You know that girls are not allowed in the dormitories." The film is a new Lumina-Gilliat production for London Films now being directed at Shepperton, Middlesex. The film inspired by Ronald Garside's famous schoolgirl cartoons, stars Alistair Sims with Joyce Grenfell, George Cole, Hermione Baddeley, Betty Ann Davies and Beryl Reid.

Russia May Be Ahead Of U.S. In Design Of Nuclear Missiles

Washington, Feb. 1.

Russia may well be ahead of America in developing inter-continental missiles with nuclear warheads which would render any known air defence system obsolete, "Air Force" magazine said today.

The publication, which often reflects United States Air Force views, also struck out at the "naïve" idea that America would be able in the near future to stop an atomic attack delivered by piloted bombers.

While air defence was steadily improving, the Air Force Association magazine said, "the blunt truth today, as it was a year ago, is that this country is tragically unprepared to ward off a full-scale atomic attack."

It disparaged "talk about fantastic new weapons which are neither fantastic nor available yet for combat."

The publication pointed out that such new weapons as the Army's anti-aircraft missile "Nike" and the Air Force's "Spartan" missile are not yet in operating units.

It added that even when they were Russia would have other means than big bombers to deliver atomic attacks.

It noted that the United States Air Force now could launch jet fighters with atomic bombs from B-36 super-bombers. The next step would be to launch guided missiles from the B-36s. The Navy had a 500-mile-range missile, the "Regulus" which could be launched from submarines.

It would be "shockingly shortsighted" to assume that Russia could not do the same thing, with the help of her German missile and submarine experts," the magazine said.

On top of that, it added, was the "frightening" prospect of the inter-continental ballistic missile—a vehicle delivering nuclear weapons at bullet-like speed.—United Press.

Two Volcanoes Erupt

Stromboli, Feb. 1.

The volcano of Stromboli in the Lipari Islands erupted this afternoon, sending a flow of boiling lava down the north-western slope to the sea and not ash all over the neighbourhood.—France-Press.

Mount Asama, 65 miles north-west of Tokyo, erupted yesterday, the central meteorological observatory reported.

After the eruption smoke spiralled up more than two miles.

The volcano has been intermittently active since December 27.—China Mail Special.

No US Protest On Alleged MIG Attack

Washington, Feb. 1.

A State Department spokesman said today no official protest would be made concerning the attack by a formation of MIG-15 jet fighters on a U.S. reconnaissance bomber off the coast of Korea on Jan. 22 because the nationality of the attacking crews was not known.

He added, however, that the United Nations Command might send a protest to the North Korean or Chinese Communist delegates to the Armistice Commission in Korea.

F-86 jet fighters guarding the attacked bomber engaged the MIGs and shot down one of them.—France-Press.

Former Dutch Agent Held In Djakarta

Djakarta, Feb. 1.

A Dutchman, who formerly headed a Dutch intelligence service in Djakarta during the Dutch regime, was arrested here on Saturday, the news agency Antara reported today.

The report did not give his name. It said no information was available from official sources as to the reason for the arrest.

It said a Dutchman, recently released from the United States, was arrested here on Saturday. It said the man was a former Dutch intelligence agent.

Russia Must Change If Tension Is To Be Reduced

Washington, Feb. 1.

The Brookings Institution, unofficial policy research group, said yesterday the danger of war remained a constant factor in the evaluation of East versus West relations, and warned against continued growth of tension among Western free nations.

In a book surveying the "major problems of United States foreign policy," the institution said that a relaxation in the world situation could only come about through a fundamental shift of motivations within the Soviet regime itself.

The book undertook to survey national and world events and trends of opinion during the last 18 months as they affect foreign policy decisions.

Against its will, a peace-loving segment of the world finds itself compelled to meet the contingency of further and more horrible war because a so-called state of non-war is proving more bitter and exasperating, at least to some, than the recollection of past wars," the book said.

"Yet it is recommended on the part of peace-loving nations that war is probably no solution for anything."

POSITIVE ACTION

The Brookings Institution suggested a positive statement of United States objectives in achieving a collective system of international peace and security, embrace the following points:

1. The United States will continue to strive for the establishment of governments in Eastern Europe and the Far East based upon the principles of Article 1 in the United Nations Charter.

2. The United States will continue to strengthen the free world until the principles of the Charter are effectively operative with respect to all nations that have undertaken to respect them.

3. The United States will continue to take positive action to prevent aggression wherever it may occur and to defeat it wherever it may occur.

Appraising the trend of relations among the Western free nations during the last 18 months, the Brookings Institution said:

"The power of decision and hence the capacity to influence the general course of action of the United States, Great Britain, and France is no longer as obviously concentrated in American hands as has been the case for some time past."

"Similarly, the capacity of these three States to set a direction for the entire free world has been reduced by the obvious wish of some of the other free nations to regain more freedom of action."

"Finally, and in support of these tendencies, new political forces have been set in motion in many of the free nations that have resulted in the dispersal of political power and influence through wider ranges of domestic opinion in these states."

"Hence the freedom of action of the governments of the major nations of the free world has tended to become circumscribed, and the freedom of action of the United States has become correspondingly limited."

JAPAN'S ROLE

With regard to Japan's role in the world political situation, the Brookings Institution's book said:

"For the United States, therefore, the general problem is to secure effective Japanese participation in co-operative action in the Far East; and this problem has two major aspects—the Japanese willingness to re-arm, and the maintenance of the Japanese economic base."

The book said that a major policy problem in the Middle East is to develop a broad course of action to establish a basis for relations with the Arab states that will strengthen the free world.—United Press.

Shakespeare Scores In Moscow

London, Feb. 1.

The Vakhtangov Theatre of Moscow has just given its 500th performance of Shakespeare's "Much Ado About Nothing". Moscow radio reported today.

The same theatre is giving "Two Gentlemen of Verona" and is also rehearsing "Romeo and Juliet" and "Hamlet"—China Mail Special.

COALITION SOUGHT IN ITALY

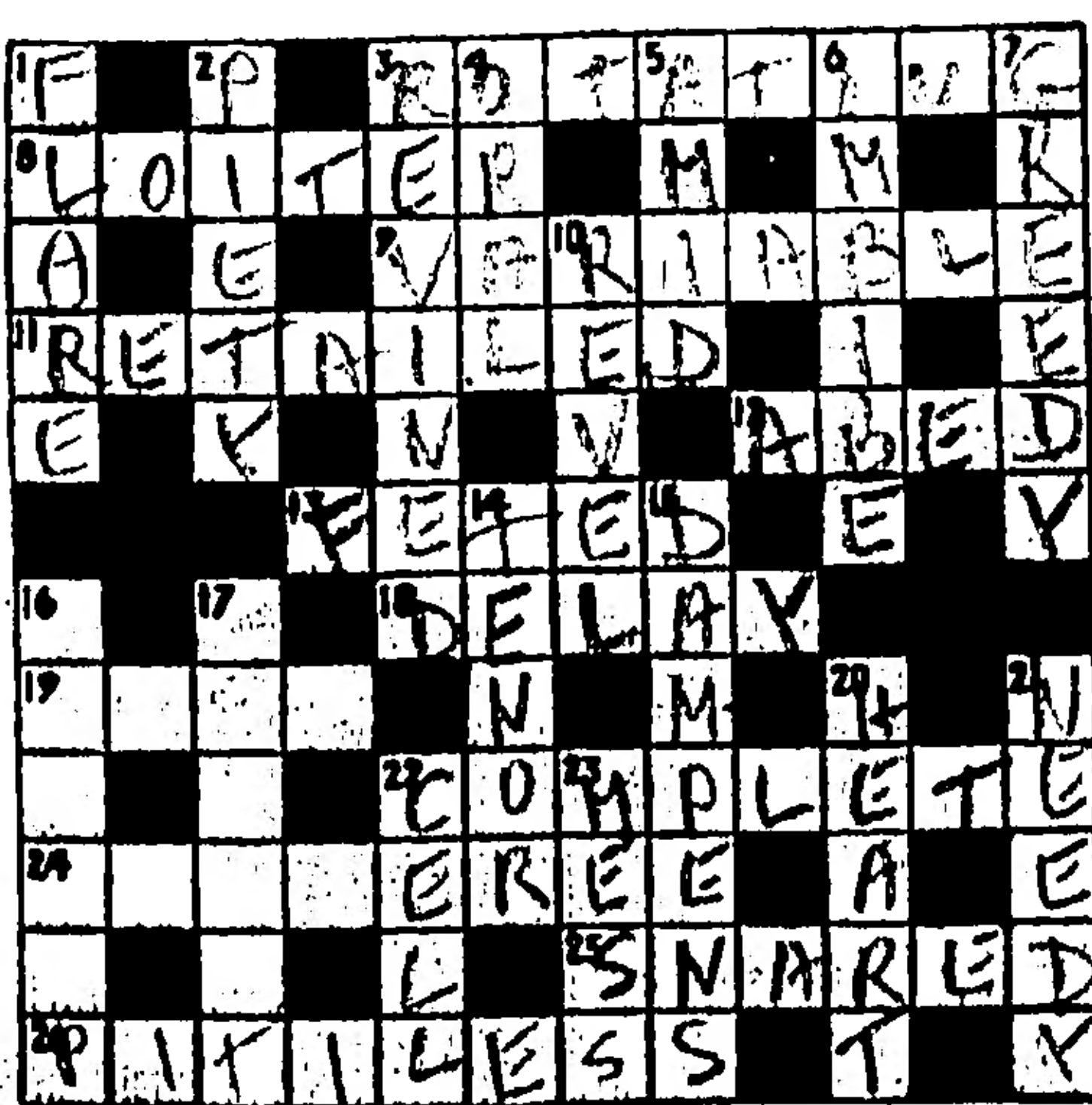
Rome, Feb. 1.

The leader of the Social Democratic Party, Giuseppe Saragat, conferred with Liberal and Christian Democratic politicians today in an effort to determine whether a coalition can be formed to end Italy's government crisis.

Signor Saragat, whose Party has 19 seats in the Chamber of Deputies, opened consultations with other Party leaders while President Luigi Einaudi was holding similar conversations to end the crisis caused by the rejection of Amintore Fanfani as premier. Signor Fanfani was defeated by a Parliamentary vote of 303 to 200.

Signor Saragat's consultations were designed to determine whether the Social Democrats could make a Centre Party coalition work in Italy for the first time since June. If his efforts fail, the Social Democrats may drift toward collaboration with the Left Wing Socialists and the Communists, driving the Christian Democrats toward the Right Wing Monarchists.—United Press.

A British Crossword Puzzle



ACROSS
3 Revolving (8)
8 Heng mound (6)
9 Chausse (6)
11 Solid (8)
12 Reeling (4)
13 Entombed (5)
18 Put off (5)
19 Absent (4)
22 Entire (8)
24 Breakfast (8)
25 Trapped (6)
26 Without pay (8)

DOWN
1 Bines up (6)
2 Goodness (7)
3 Ralied (7)
4 Spoken (4)
5 In (4)
6 Drink (6)
7 Avaricious (6)
10 Jollification (8)
14 Passport (6)
15 Discourage (7)
16 Card game (8)
17 Bridled (8)
20 Comed (8)
21 Necessitous (8)
22 Prison room (4)
23 Disorder (4)

YESTERDAY'S CROSSWORD.—Across: 8 Remember, 7 Slope, 8 Advantages, 10 Castle, 13 Attempt, 15 Lord, 17 Arrangement, 18 Mounds, 20 Aches, 21 Taverns, 23 Delate, 27 Luckless, 28 Trade, 29 Suspend, Down: 1 Mecca, 2 Bonnet, 3 Reclaim, 4 Bear, 5 Backs, 6 Roads, 8 Depair, 11 Ache, 12 Tame, 14 French, 15 Label, 16 Ache, 19 Pail, 19 Snapper, 24 Yoke, 25 Tether, 26 Saver, 27 Yoke.

LEE Theatre WORLD

LAST 3 SHOWS TO-DAY ONLY
AT 2.30, 5.30 & 7.30 P.M.



GALA PREMIERE

TO-NIGHT at 9.30 p.m.



LEE THEATRE

To-morrow & Thursday
Daily at 12.00 Noon, 2.30,
5.30, 7.30 & 9.30 p.m.

GREAT WORLD

To-morrow to Saturday
Daily at 12.30, 2.30, 5.30,
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"DESERT LEGION"

CIRCUS BUSCH

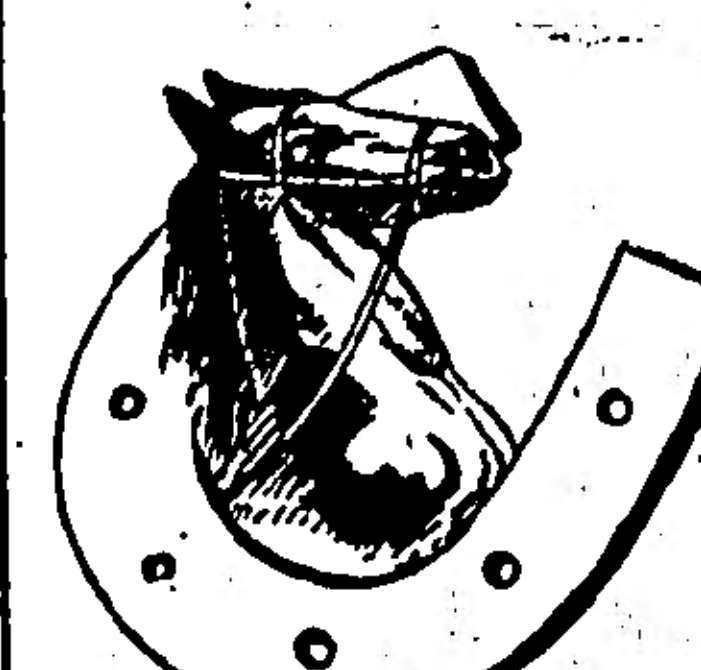
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TO-DAY 2 SHOWS: 6 & 9 P.M.
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STUPENDOUS NEW YEAR PROGRAMME

Sensational! Spectacular! Breath-taking!
DON'T MISS THIS "WONDER SHOW"

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ANNOUNCEMENT

We open at usual during the Chinese New Year Festival

Enjoy your Dinner Dances nightly in

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In honour of the many Chinese patrons and friends who have patronized the Happy and Prosperous New Year, the Directors of THE EMPIRE THEATRE are planning to continue striving for the best in entertainment on the screen or on the stage.

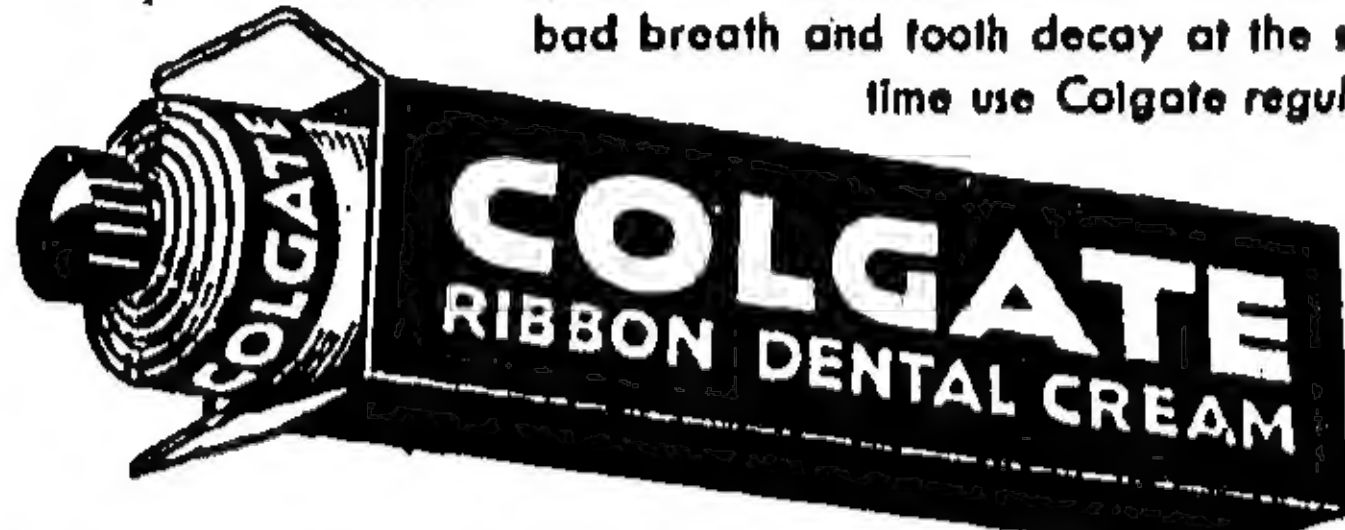
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Headache
Do not wait patiently for your suffering to end. Take 2 tablets of CAFASPIN dissolved in half a glass of water, and headache will soon vanish.

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The small tablet with the big effect.

DINE WINE DANCE AT
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11 A.M. — 12 MID-NIGHT, DAY & NIGHT SERVICE
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NATHANIEL GUBBINS

AS I am now a convalescent with nothing to amuse me but the sheer joy of composing this I have been wondering what would be happening to me now if I were a polygamist married to three or four of the girls who write for women's magazines.

For on the subject of keeping the invalid happy they have written enough columns, which, if pasted end to end, would reach to — all right, you've guessed it — the moon.

Instead of taking my nasty medicine at a gulp, which is the best way to take anything nasty, one of my wives would have thought it "more fun" if I sucked it through a straw.

Another whimsical wife would have thought it fun for me if she coloured my glass of milk pink with cochineal, though I would have thought it much more fun if she had coloured it yellow with whisky.

Another would have brought up surprise meals of junket "peppered with hundreds and thousands, the little sweets that amuse the kiddies so much" and thin slices of bread and butter "rolled like jam-rolly polly."

Yet another, believing me to be mentally retarded, would have bustled into the bedroom with an album, a pot of paste, scissors and all the Christmas cards.

I remember that once upon a time this wife wrote: "If your hubby happens to be touchy and grumpy during his convalescence, as they often are, you must find him something simple and amusing to do. There is nothing like pasting pictures in albums to take his mind off himself, and if he happens to be ill at Christmas-time nothing better than colourful Christmas cards for his album. When he gets tired of this you could start him on making mats with canvas, hooks, and coloured wool."

So if I had married all these fiends I would now be sucking medicine through a straw (when I wasn't drinking pink milk) in a bed full of slippery junket, hundreds and thousands, and bits of rolled bread and butter, apart from the usual toast crumbs.

I would have paste all over my fingers, and on the sheets, wool and hooks and canvas all over the place.

over the bed, and probably a pair of lost scissors sticking into my behind.

For me, I prefer a book of plays (Mr Terence Rattigan, I have read all yours) and one wife, The Plucky Little Woman, bringing in yellow milk and sensible meals like grilled steak with Lottie the Devil Cat on the bed, snatching the best bits off the fork and spilling the gravy on the ciderdown.

Man In A Pub.

"To cut a long story short," I said to the man in a pub, "I was sitting in the very same chair you're sitting in now when you should come in but old Fred. You remember old Fred?"

I said I had never heard of old Fred.

"Get along with you," said the man, "old Fred" the one whose wife believes in reincarnation and goes about the house half naked because she thinks she was once a beautiful slave in ancient Egypt. Of course, it's a bit difficult for old Fred especially when he has company because on one occasion, when the vicar called, she made up her mind she was once the original Eve.

"Naturally the vicar never called again, which is rough on old Fred as he's a bit on the religious side. But as I say you never know what women are going to do next. There was my daughter Margo who took up yoga and caused a bit of trouble with the milkman by standing stripped to the waist in front of her open bedroom window every morning.

I asked: "Is Margo the one who can't eat eggs?"

The man said: "No, it's my other daughter, Vi, who can't eat eggs and Margo who can't eat fish. One said at an egg and Vi came out in a rash, and Margo, being a mouthful and Margo is rolling on the floor with knives in her stomach."

"Of course, I expect she takes after her Uncle George who made a fortune in the wet fish business, although he wouldn't bear the sight of the stuff. In a way I suppose he was rather like Nelson who always felt ill at sea, because after 40 years feeling sick every day at Billingsgate he packed up and went to Australia. Or was it South Africa?"

I said I had no idea.

"No, I'm a liar," said the man, "it was Canada, because I remember he went as far north as he could to get away from fish and then found the Eskimos digging fish out of the ice. In fact, what with the fish and the ice and the cold and the dark mornings it was so much like Billingsgate in the winter that he died of a broken heart and left all his money to a nephew who bought a fish restaurant in Walthamstow."

"Well, to cut a long story short," said the man. (World Copyright)

Smoggies For Doggies

A WOMAN reader asks an editor, "Where can I buy an anti-smog mask for my bulldog? He suffered cruelly in the Great Fog, and I am sure that owners of other short-nosed breeds are faced with the same problem."

Well, dear, although you have my deepest sympathy, I can't help feeling that the owners of other types of doggies are faced with even greater problems.

I gather that your main difficulty is to fit a smog mask (or smoggie) to a doggie with practically no nose. But I think you will see that it is easier to fit a mask to a doggie with no more than a couple of nostrils than to fit one to a doggie with a long nose like an anteater.

You must have noticed that doggies with very long noses usually have very small heads, so that any mask tied behind the ears would slip off. If you tied the mask round its muzzle it would be unable to open its mouth, and, if it couldn't breathe properly through the mask, might choke to death. Which would be a pity.

You must also remember the difficulties of people who own tiny doggies not much bigger than insects. Fitting a mask to a doggie like that would be nearly as difficult as fitting a mask to a pet earwig.

On the other hand, there are enormous, fierce doggies with faces like shovels. If they were unco-operative fitting a mask to them would be as dangerous as fitting a mask to a mad bull.

Finally, there are doggies that are so hairy all over that it is difficult even in broad daylight, to tell which end is which. Think what a pair of fool's eyes you would look if you tied the smoggie to the wrong end of the dog's head, and didn't know which way, either of, you was going in the fog.



"Boy Tom and Boy Dick he discussing Berlin Peace Conference."

"MY FRIENDS, THE STARS"

I Have Coffee With Edward G. Robinson

THE unusual is taken for granted in Beverly Hills — probably because so many unusual people live in this small, sun-kissed town.

No factories spew their smog-laden smoke into the heavens. There are no oil refineries within miles, and even the incinerators in the backyards do not sully the atmosphere.

It may be that they burn a special kind of trash.

The cleaner of the skies above the town is the breeze which springs up every afternoon and blows out any invading smog.

With the breeze, too, you see renowned figures.

Striding down Coldwater Canyon comes Louis Calhern, looking his daily constitutional, and with a slight bow and a smile acknowledging the waves of passing motorists.

Few people walk in Beverly Hills. Regulars are movie producer Sam Goldwyn and his wife, Frances. They live on my street, around the corner from my studio. They walk quickly up the canyon and around the Franklin reservoir, which, guarded by pines and firs and the hills, looks like a movie-made loch.

Occasionally I walk to the post office, down Beverly Drive to Roxford Drive. I linger by Edward G. Robinson's English half-timbered house, drop in for a cup of coffee if he's in the garden and look at his paintings.

His collections of French impressionists and Van Gogh are noted throughout the United States. Adjoining the house and connected by a glass-roofed gallery is the art gallery he built to show the Renoirs, Matisse, Monet, Manet, and other modern masters to fine advantage.

His wife, Berner actress Gladys Lloyd, who has become a painter in her own right, recently returned from Mexico.

London. So this is the "mad century."

If we are to take Sir David Maxwell-Fyfe's word for it, crime is on the increase, moral standards on the slide, and humanity (or, at least the British Section of it) is in need of some straight-from-the-shoulder talking.

Sir David, of course, was speaking at the Bishop of Peterborough's conference on Moral Welfare and the atmosphere was appropriate for discourses on sin.

Nevertheless, he is Britain's Home Secretary and the nearest thing to a guardian of public morality permitted in a "mad century." He will be taken as an authority — rightly or wrongly.

Strangely, he cited very few facts.

He noted that crime — and particularly violent crime — is on the increase. But he did not say that the population is also on the increase, and that the statistics are per capita, and that the increase in crime is not as great as it seems when you take into account the increase in the population.

J. M. RUDDY, our correspondent in the fabulous Beverly Hills, concludes his inside story of life among people of the screen.

With some 30 landscapes of superb colour and strong technique.

In the Beverly-Wilshire Hotel there's a drug store with a large soda fountain and restaurant attached.

Drop in on an evening and you'll meet Tony Curtis and his wife, Janet Leigh, with Jerry Lewis and his wife, in dinner clothes, having coffee and a sandwich after a premiere.

Late afternoon. There's Walter Pidgeon in white flannels and a Hadley cashmere pull-over, having tea after tennis with the professional, Frank Feltrop.

Ginger Rogers, Barbara Stanwyck, Robert Taylor, Ida Lupino, Howard Duff, Macdonald Carey, James Mason, Stewart Granger and Joan Simmonds are some of the stars that Feltrop has coached.

The tennis courts are surrounded by 10-foot high hedges and fences. Most movie people don't like to be watched when being taught or when playing with the professional.

Walter Pidgeon takes his tennis seriously. I have played with him a few times, and it is almost catastrophic when he misses a service or drives into the net. But he's a good sport, enjoys a hard game, and plays daily when he isn't at work in the studio.

Hawthorne School on Roxford Drive is one to which many children of movie stars go. Eleanor Parker's six-year-old walks to school with her English nanny, and Eleanor always attends the school parties. Van Johnson's children attend, and Van helps at the school circus and fair which raises funds for the Parents-Teachers Association.

Groucho, Harpo and Chico Marx come to the high school parties and put on some of their famous sketches.

It's said that they are no longer making movies. Groucho is a concern for the welfare of impoverished and backward communities.

And, no doubt, the twentieth century surpasses all others in its efficiency at making social evil public.

But, surely, in half the world at least, men's regard for the well-being of their fellow men has never been so high. A single homeless family, a single newspaper headlines, a single malnourished workman can arouse thousands to action, and the slightest hint of a miscarriage of justice causes an uproar.

And, as Sir David knows full well, society makes a staggering effort to rehabilitate even the weakest criminals. Parliament for punishment's sake has become socially unacceptable.

How, then, are we to evaluate "moral standards?" We are a long, long way from Utopia. But, surely, no one would want to turn the clock back.

That, by itself, is evidence that things are better and not worse. It does not mean, however, that this century is made of any other stuff than the centuries before it. History is much more than a record of the past.

Beyond the pavilion is a grove of eucalyptus trees. Sit at night in the pavilion with glowing braziers to warm the cool night air and music from a radio-gramophone, and you might be anywhere but Southern California.

At the home of director Joan Negulesco, who has a fine collection of contemporary paintings and is a fine artist in his own right, you can play right croquet. A perfect lawn is studded, and you'll find Lauren Bacall, Humphrey Bogart, Darryl Zanuck, and others serenely playing.

Edward G. Robinson's private art gallery is open to the public every Friday afternoon, and the admission goes to a scholarship fund for young artists.

Drop in at Blum's, the big fountain and ice cream parlor, and you'll see movie fathers and mothers with their children on a Saturday afternoon.

Regulars are Dinah Shore, husband George Montgomery, and their small Mellie, Steve McNally and his six children; Robert Young and his four daughters; Louis Calhern is there for ten after his daily constitutional, five miles there and back from his Coldwater Canyon house.

One place to see the nymphs and the hunting, fishing, and shooting set is Alex. Kerr's sporting goods store on Wilshire Boulevard.

Clark Gable, Gary Cooper, Robert Stack, Ray Milland, Robert Mitchell, James Stewart, and his wife, Gloria, MacLane, Fred MacMurray, Rory Calhoun, Cameron Mitchell, Stewart Granger, Walter Pidgeon, Robert Taylor and Will Rogers, Jr., are among his customers.

Oh, I haven't forgot John Wayne, who spends a fortune on cameras and guns — at Alex. Kerr's. Last month, "Duke" Wayne bought a pair of matched Purdy shotguns, a trifle of a thousand dollars for the pair.

In Coffee Dan's across the road, you'll meet many players who come in for coffee and biscuits at about 10 in the morning before seeing their agents and managers, many of whom have palatial offices in Beverly Hills.

One such office building, that of M.C.A., Music Corporation of America, agent for the top bands, top directors, producers, writers, and stars, is built like a Southern Colonial mansion in white-painted brick. There isn't an art gallery or a museum in Beverly Hills. This M.C.A. building is one of the compensations.

If you have the right introduction you can visit the Harold Lloyd estate, one of the finest in America.

I've swum in the pool which is big enough to have a couple of rowing boats in, is about 250 feet long and has a waterfall at one end. He has a tennis court in the lower grounds and another in the upper estate and a nine-hole golf course designed by Sandy Cooper, formerly one of the better professionals.

There are formal Italian gardens and charming English rose gardens, several orchards, and a series of greenhouses for his orchid collection. You could spend a few days at the Harold Lloyd place, living in one of the five guest-hunglows, and never see your host.

The film stars of today cannot afford homes or estates like Harold Lloyd's or Mary Pickford's or the hilltop in the Hollywood of Charles Chaplin, Mary and Harold Lloyd, there were no income taxes. If you owned a million you kept it. This was

OUR DANGEROUS CENTURY

By LES ARMOUR

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He wailed that "we have to deal with a general lowering of moral standards throughout the country." But this is a difficult thing to prove. Moral standards change from generation to generation, but it would require careful documentation and the comparison of the old standard and the new standard to some final and absolute standard to make the case clear. Sir David offers no evidence of any attempt to do this job.

And maybe this century is not so "mad" after all.

It is a dangerous century, certainly: the presence of A-bombs, H-bombs, guided missiles and flame throwers makes this plain. And the pitch of international tension is alarming.

But it is not also true that even 50 years ago the same degree of international tension would have provoked open warfare.

It is also a century of ferment as the British Colonial Office will be happy to prove. "But it is not also true that the world is more peaceful, richer and powerful, nobler than any other in history."

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And, as Sir David knows full well, society makes a staggering effort to rehabilitate even the weakest criminals. Parliament for punishment's sake has become socially unacceptable.

How, then, are we to evaluate "moral standards?" We are a long, long way from Utopia. But, surely, no one would want to turn the clock back.

That, by itself, is evidence that things are better and not worse. It does not mean, however, that this century is made of any other stuff than the centuries before it. History is much more than a record of the past.

So welcome at mealtime delicious Coca-Cola

When you serve Coca-Cola, gaiety enters the scene. Here is pure, sparkling refreshment — matchless in flavour, matchless in quality. Buy it at your grocer's in the handy six bottle carton.



Bottled under authority of The Coca-Cola Company by HONGKONG BOTTLERS, Limited, U.S.A.

ARSENAL v. SUNDERLAND AT HIGHBURY



Cowan, the Sunderland goalie, leaps to stop Lishman, the Arsenal inside-left, from heading in the League match at Highbury which Sunderland won 4-1.

FA SQUAWKS ABOUT THE BOAT IT MISSED

By HAROLD MAYES

"It is known that Football League matches played in England are used as a basis for the pools in several countries, and that a share of the profit is returned to sport. Sport in England receives no share of profits made by English pools firms."

That, my hearties, is what the Football Association has to say in the current issue of the FA Bulletin when recording that a large sum was made available to sport in Switzerland as a result of pools on English matches in the 1952-53 season.

Something like £7,500 went to the Swiss FA, another £400,000 to the Swiss Cantons, similar to our county football associations, and approximately £133,000 to the National Association of Physical Education.

That was for the same season for which Customs and Excise figures, just issued, indicate that £10,000,000 more was spent by pools punters at home than in the previous one.

I can't help feeling that the way the FA have chosen to

give the Swiss information, pointing out with a peep at the end that sport at home gets no pools help, is something of a heart-cry.

I make no bones about the fact that I would like to see some of the home pools money ploughed back into sport. I'd like to have seen it happen many years ago. And so, with any doubt, would the pools firms themselves.

But always, when the idea has been mooted, the people

who worry about the evils of gambling in sport and the terrible effect a couple of bob on the pools can have on football have been the ones to turn their backs on all the offers.

GOES IN TAX

And who, in the main, have been the chief protagonists of pools aid for soccer? Why, none other than the men who in their various interwoven ways run the Football League and the Football Association.

I believe that if they had shown more foresight about the whole business sport, by this time, would have been benefiting handsomely from the efforts of the man-in-the-street to win a fortune.

In the period under review the Exchequer collected a nice round £20,000,000 out of the total of £68,000,000 gambled.

Has anyone ever stopped to think—and that means the football legislators, if they don't understand—that if their attitude initially had been a little more realistic the Government might never have slapped on the tax, and that money might have been going to help sport in general and football in particular?

Perhaps not, but if they're thinking about it now, as they appear to be doing, they must be realising just how they missed the boat. Somehow I don't think the pools promoters will be ready to offer to push it out again. Do you blame them?

MORE BOUNCE

In the same issue of the Bulletin the FA say that Wolverhampton Wanderers have installed cane corner-flag posts to eliminate the danger of wooden stakes breaking diagonally, leaving sharp points, and exposing players to the risk of injury after collision with them.

It's a point I've had in mind for some time. But whether cane flagposts are the complete answer I'm not so sure. If it's resilience they're after, why not use rubber?

Why not carry it a stage further and let's have rubber goal-net supports?

Several times recently I've seen players in not-so-pleasant collision with the currently-used iron bars which they've been unable to check themselves, and I see no reason why clubs should not be asked, or even advised, to use rubber for this purpose.

FA Cup Fifth Round Draw

London, Feb. 1.

The draw for the fifth round of the Football Association Challenge Cup, made today, resulted as follows:

Norwich City v. Stoke City or Leicester City;
Port Vale v. West Ham United or Blackpool;
Sheffield Wednesday or Chesterfield v. Everton;
Leyton Orient v. Doncaster Rovers;

Blackburn Rovers or Hull City v. Tottenham Hotspur;
Bristol Wanderers v. Southampton United or Portsmouth;
Preston North End v. Ipswich Town;

West Bromwich Albion v. Burnley or Newcastle United.

The matches are to be played on Saturday, February 20. Replays, if necessary, to be on or before the following Thursday, February 25.—Reuter.

English Soccer Is Not Finished

Says GEORGE ROBB

Bump went English soccer prestige again with the tumble of our Under-23 XI on the snow-cleared pitch at Bologna. And as a result of this Italian defeat there erupts an Etna of complaints, criticism, and suggestions on what England must do to set her football house in order again.

At the risk of adding to this volcanic ash of words, I want to make clear my feelings on the subject of our soccer decline. Everywhere I hear the same thing: a long, low moan consequent on our draw last year with the FIFA team, the Hungary defeat, and redoubled this week—a moan that English soccer is finished.

I say we are by no means finished as a world football power.

This cry of "England is dead" has become too familiar in all major forms of sport. The cricket fans raised it just after the war. Yet last season England made a comeback against the supposedly invincible Australians.

At the same time the racing enthusiasts were preparing to crown Britain the sub-bish-heap when sweeping the board over here. Yet Britain is now back on top in Turf matters because of a long-term breeding policy.

GO FOR YOUTH

And English soccer, too, will one day make a comeback in the international arena—if we allow, first, that this "swing of the pendulum" must occur in every sporting activity, and second that a long-term policy to build up our soccer resources is pursued.

And the way to do that is to go up on our youngsters. You reply, perhaps: "But, even if we concentrate on youth, we never do so in the right way. The Continentals take their boys very early indeed, and nurture their soccer abilities. We cannot compete with their high-pressure training."

Here is the answer: to that. Our Under-23 team, in the first place, is in the nature of an experiment—I think a brave and praiseworthy experiment. We must not expect too much of it to begin with, but it is a step in the right direction, and we must find the best under-23's.

give them time to settle down and persevere. You cannot throw 11 players together, however brilliant their potentials, and expect them to become world-leaders overnight.

DEMONSTRATION

It may be possible one day, when a long-term youth policy is paying dividends—and there are ample signs that such a policy has already begun. There has been recently an enormous increase in interest in lectures, coaching courses, and "football forums" for youth.

Last Tuesday for example, a lecture-demonstration—the first of its kind in Middlesex Grammar Schools—took place at Edmonstone Laymer School Grammar school masters, with Jimmy Clarkson (Middlesex County Youth Secretary) and Jimmy Hill (FA Coach, and Fulham FC) took part. It included talks, films, discussion, and demonstration of up-to-date tactics—note that word up-to-date.

MODERN TACTICS

The Italian boys, apparently, used more modern tactics than our players. This is the way to educate our up-and-coming youngsters in the ever-changing and developing ideas of soccer. It is a policy which will reward us—in time.

Of the England under-23's I heard good reports of Wood the goalkeeper, 17-year-old Duncan Edwards—said to be a "natural" for senior internationals in time—and captain of the team Bill Dodgin.

FOUGHT BACK

Dodgin's success is particularly pleasing. For here is a young man who has fought back after the worst possible start a player could have—being battered at Fulham.

When he went to Arsenal he was still under a cloud, but full marks to Tom Whitaker for continuing to show confidence in Dodgin—and to old hands like Alex Forbes and Joe Mercer who encouraged him. For Dodgin has emerged as a star of the Arsenal recovery this season, has completely overcome his nerves, and fully deserves the fame that is coming his way.

—(London Express Service)

NEW ZEALAND STRUGGLING DESPERATELY AGAINST DEFEAT IN FOURTH TEST

Johannesburg, Feb. 1.

New Zealand struggled desperately against what seemed inevitable defeat on the third day of the fourth cricket Test with South Africa here.

At the close New Zealand still required 16 runs with four second innings wickets standing to avoid an innings defeat. They followed on 164 behind when making 79 in reply to South Africa's first innings total of 243 on Saturday. At stumps today they were 148 for six in their second knock after an hour and a half's play had been lost through rain and bad light.

Resuming this morning at eight for one, New Zealand lost Matt Poore without addition to the overnight score. A third wicket stand of 71 in 77 minutes by left-hander Eric Dempster and Murray Chapple gave them

fresh hopes, but these were shattered by medium pace bowler John Watkins who had both batsmen caught.

Dempster made 47 (two fours) in a fighting innings, which lasted two hours. It was the highest Test score of his career. Chapple batted two hours 13 minutes for his 42. He hit a six and three fours.

Hugh Tayfield, who routed the New Zealanders with his offspinners on Saturday when he took six wickets for 13, bowled accurately today.

He got very little turn on the easy-paced pitch, but shortly before the close claimed two wickets in 12 balls. He ended a stubborn innings of 26 by John Reid and dismissed Miller before he had scored.

THE SCOREBOARD

South Africa, 1st innings... 243
New Zealand, 1st innings... 79
New Zealand, 2nd innings... 148
Dempster, c. Waite, b. Watkins... 47
Chapple, c. sub-bowled... 42
Watkins... 42
Reid, c. Ironside, b. Tayfield... 26
Sutcliffe, not out... 13
Miller, c. Waite, b. Tayfield... 13
Beck, not out... 12
Extras... 12

Total... 148 for six

Bowling

O M R W
Adcock... 17 6 25 2
Ironside... 17 5 34 0
Tayfield... 23 12 47 2
Van Ryneveld... 2 0 10 0
Watkins... 8 2 11 2
Byes; 6; leg-byes 0; no balls 1.
—Reuter.

India, who won the toss, lost P. Roy with only three runs scored today, but P. Panjab and S. Mushtaq Ali laid the foundations of a good score with a second wicket stand of 57.

Mushtaq Ali, who was in lovely form, made 56 in just under two hours before being run out.

Panjab found another partner in R. Kenny, who helped him add 58 for the third wicket.

Polly Umrigar soon settled down when he joined Panjab and 50 runs were added without further loss. Panjab had hit eight fours in his innings.

—Reuter.

Pakistan Captain

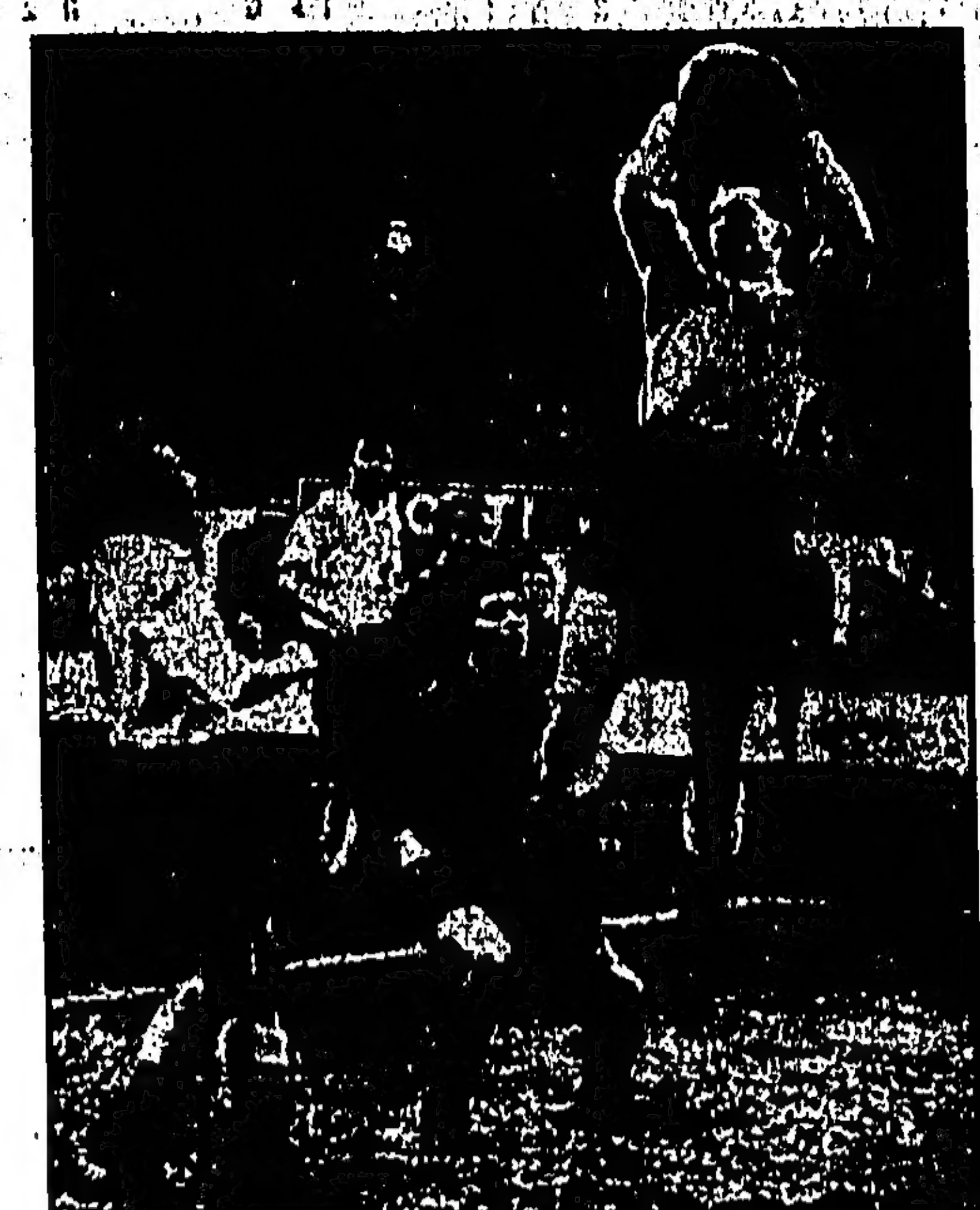
Lahore, Jan. 31.

The Pakistan Cricket Control Board today selected Mr. Abdul Hafeez Kardar as captain of a Pakistan cricket team which will tour Britain next summer.

Syed Fida Hassan will be the manager of the team.

The team, which is to be selected later, will sail on April 12.—France-Press.

INTERNATIONAL



Wood, the England and Manchester United goalkeeper, saves from the Italian forwards in the Intermediate (Under-23) International at Bologna which Italy won.

MCC 293 FOR SIX AGAINST BARBADOS

Bridgetown, Barbados, Feb. 1.

The MCC touring cricket side had carried their first innings score to 293 for six wickets by tea time today in reply to Barbados's total of 389 on the third day of their match here.

Ken Suttle, who was bowled by Atkinson, scored 96, which included 11 fours.

Peter May and Ken Suttle resumed their second wicket partnership this morning, but at 102, having put on 84, May sacrificed his wicket during a misunderstanding which would have run out one of the two. He seemed to realise that Suttle badly needed the match practice to get himself out of a bad patch.

At the time May was 57, having scored more freely than his partner today. Suttle was completely tied down, particularly by the offbreaks of Atkinson who occasionally mixed a leg break and who bowled under changed during the morning for figures of 18 overs, nine maidens, 18 runs, no wicket.

Tom Graveney did not stay very long, while Suttle plodded along and it was left to Denis

He went yards down the pitch to meet the ball and was finally out in a way that has caused his dismissal many times. That was to be caught by the wicketkeeper on the leg side when, trying to glide a ball round the corner, Suttle had lost Suttle, who, four short of a century, played across a ball from Atkinson. Both men went at 273 to make half the side out.

LOOKED DIM

Dick Spooner came but soon went and with things looking rather dim for the MCC after holding such a precise while Suttle and Compton were together, Len Hutton came out to bat.

Hutton had come to the ground feeling much better from the indisposition which prevented him playing on Saturday. He said he preferred another day's rest but would bat in an emergency.

The emergency arose when Spooner was dismissed and so England's captain came in at number eight and stood firm with Laker until tea, when the scoreboard showed 293 for six.

Suttle's 96, a mixed innings, lasted 269 minutes and included 11 fours. Compton was batting for 56 minutes for 41, including one six and four fours.

THE SCOREBOARD

Barbados, 1st innings, 389
W. Watson, c. and b. Head... 53
Ken Suttle, b. Atkinson... 96
Peter May, run out... 57
Tom Graveney, b. Goddard... 47
D. Compton, c. de Pelza, b. Walcott... 41
R. Spooner, c. Atkinson, b. Walcott... 3
J. Laker, not out... 14
L. Hutton, not out... 2
Extras... 10

Total (for six wickets)... 293

Falls of wickets: 1/88, 2/172, 3/209, 4/276, 5/273, 6/291.—Reuter.

FUTURE FIXTURES

February 13
Ladies' Division: Victorians v. Dorset; KGV v. Greening; Recreio 'A' v. Recreio 'B'; KGV 'A' v. DGS.

February 14
Men's First Division: RAP v. Army 'A'; Recreio 'A' v. DGS; Argonauts v. RM; Army 'B' v. YMCA; Thunderbolts 'A' v. YMCA on Police Gr. Boundary St. at 3 p.m. (Umpires: G. T. Salmer, L. J. Doolan, W. B. Bolly).

February 15
Men's Second Division: Bookkeepers v. Thunderbolts 'B'; BKAC v. Aces; St. Joseph's v. BKAC; Valley Sports 'A' v. BKAC.

Quizzes regarding fixtures to RMJ's Major Wherry—Tel. 3411 Ext. 316. Potters—Tel. 3412 Ext. 441 (2 lines).

Century Scored

By Miller In Sheffield Shield

Sydney, Feb. 1.

Keith Miller, Australian Test all-rounder, scored 143 for New South Wales and left them with a chance of forcing a win at the end of the third day's play in the Sheffield Shield match here.

New South Wales, 83 runs behind on the first innings, scored 319 and left Victoria to get 268 runs to win.

Victoria, 22 for one at the close, need 230 runs to-morrow.—Reuter.

BRISBANE MATCH

Brisbane, Feb. 1.

With a first innings lead of 487 runs, Queensland declared at their Saturday total of 589 for nine when play was resumed in the Sheffield Shield match here to-day.

West Australia, who were dismissed for 102 in their first innings were drawn during the tea interval, because of rain.—Reuter.



Harry Odell says

"KUNG-HEI FAT CHOY"

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By Barry Appleby



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"HUNAN"	Tientsin	5 p.m.	5th Feb.
"FOYANG"	Yokohama, Nagoya, Osaka & Kobe	5 p.m.	5th Feb.
ARRIVALS FROM			
"FOYANG"	Indonesia & Singapore	7 a.m.	3rd Feb.
"ANKING"	Singapore	a.m.	3rd Feb.

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SAILINGS TO			
"TAIYUAN"	Kobe, Yokohama, Nagoya, Yokohama & Kobe	7th Feb.	
ARRIVALS FROM			
"TAIYUAN"	Australia & Manila	3rd Feb.	

BLUE FUNNEL LINE

Scheduled sailings to Europe via Aden & Port Said

	Leads	Sails
"PYRRHUS"	Marcellus, Liverpool & Glasgow	5th Feb.
"TUMAEUS"	Liverpool & Glasgow	13th Feb.
"ASCANIUS"	Liverpool & Dublin	23rd Feb.
"AGAPENOR"	Glasgow, London, Rotterdam, Amsterdam & Hamburg	24th Feb.
"TELEUS"	Marcellus, Liverpool & Glasgow	5th Mar.

Scheduled sailings from Europe

	Sails	Arrives
"AGAPENOR"	Liverpool	6th Feb.
"G. 'PELEUS'"	do	13th Feb.
"G. 'AUTOMEDON'"	do	25th Feb.
"G. 'ATREUS'"	do	28th Feb.
"G. 'BELLEROPHON'"	3rd Feb.	10th Mar.
"G. 'PATROCLOS'"	7th Feb.	14th Mar.
"G. 'ALCINOUS'"	18th Feb.	25th Mar.
"G. 'ANTHOCLOS'"	24th Feb.	28th Mar.

G. Loading Glasgow, before Liverpool. S. Loading Swansea, before Liverpool. Carriers' option to proceed via other ports to load & discharge cargo.



ARRIVING FROM U.S. ATLANTIC & PACIFIC COAST PORTS.

	Sails N.Y.	Sails S.F.	Arr. H.K.
"BATAAN"	Sailed	15th Feb.	15th Feb.
"MUNCASTER CASTLE"	do	5th Feb.	6th Mar.
"TELEMACHUS"	do	16th Feb.	18th Mar.
"DONA NATI"	9th Feb.	3rd Mar.	1st Apr.
"MANGALORE"	25th Feb.	19th Mar.	7th Apr.

SAILING for NEW YORK, via SAN FRANCISCO, LOS ANGELES, CRISTOBAL and JAPAN

	Leads	Sails
"DONA AURORA"	17th Feb.	18th Feb.
"DONA ALICIA"	4th Mar.	5th Mar.
"BATAAN"	19th Mar.	20th Mar.

Accept cargo for Kanton and to Central & South American ports on through bills of lading.

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HK/Singapore (DC-4)	9.00 a.m. Monday
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HK/Manila/B.N. Burneo (DC-3)	9.30 a.m. Tue. & Fri.
HK/Hanoi/Haiphong (DC-3)	10.00 a.m. Wednesday
HK/Bangkok/Singapore (DC-4)	7.00 a.m. Thursday
HK/Bangkok/Rangoon/Calcutta (DC-4)	12.00 noon Friday

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"STAR BETELGEUSE"

Arrives Feb. 16 from Japan. Sails Feb. 17 for Singapore, Port Swettenham, Malacca, Colombo, Bombay, Karachi, Khorramshahr, Bantah & Bahrain.

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HONGKONG PUBLISHED DAILY (AFTERNOON)

Price, 20 cents per copy. Saturdays 30 cents. Subscriptions \$400 per month. Postage: China and Macao \$3.00 per month, U.S. \$5.00 per month, and other countries \$7.00 per month.

News contributions, always welcome, should be addressed to the Editor, business communications and advertisements to the Secretary, Telephone: 2211 (5 Lines). KOWLOON OFFICE: Salisbury Road, Telephone: 2211.

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MUSICAL

LP ARRIVALS: Bachmann's Works, Suite, Tchaikovsky, Chopin and Correll Variations, First Sonata, Powder and Paint, Symphony "The Bell" (Rings etc., available at D. 44, Doe Voeue Road, room 1, 2nd floor, tel. 30100).

FOR SALE

CHOCOLATE: Mint Crisps are now again on sale at The Clover Flower Shop, and Gloucester, Cake Shop. Limited quantity only.

WILL FORMS: Power of Attorney, Forms, Trusts, Agreements, Forms on sale at "S. C. M. Post."

TO ADVERTISERS

SUNDAY POST-HERALD: Space for commercial advertising should be booked not later than noon on Wednesday.

For the SOUTH CHINA MORNING POST and the CHINA MAIL 48 hours before date of publication.

Special Announcements and Classified Advertisements as usual.

NOTICE CHINA LIGHT & POWER COMPANY, LIMITED.

Interruption of Electricity — New Territories

3rd February 1954

In order to carry out important modifications to the Main Transmission System, all consumers in the New Territories are advised that the entire electricity supply will be switched off from 9.00 a.m. until 5.00 p.m. on 3rd FEBRUARY, 1954.

The Company regrets the necessity of this interruption of supply and every effort will be made to reduce the period of shut down.

CHINA LIGHT & POWER COMPANY, LIMITED.

F. C. CLEMO, Manager.

Hongkong, 29th Jan., 1954.

NOTICE

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF HONG KONG PROBATE JURISDICTION

IN THE GOODS OF ALBERT EDWARD FENTON one of the Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation, Victoria, in the Colony of Hong Kong, Company Director, deceased.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Court has by virtue of Section 10 (1) of the Probate and Administration Ordinance, Chapter 10, made an Order limiting the time for Creditors to claim against the above Estate to the 25th day of February, 1954.

All Creditors and others are accordingly hereby required to send their claims to the undersigned on or before that date.

Dated the 25th day of January, 1954.

DEACONS, Solicitors for the Executor, Prince's Building, Hong Kong.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES

m.s. "ASCANIUS"

Damaged cargo on this vessel will be surveyed by Messrs. Paulsen & Daves-Davy at 10.15 a.m. on February 3 and 4, 1954, and consignees are requested to have their representatives present during the survey.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents, Hongkong, February 1, 1954.

Russia Gives East-West Trade Top Priority Now

Berlin, Feb. 1.

Urgent Soviet appeals for the revival of East-West trade have revealed pressing economic needs as well as plans to undermine the dollar's dominant position in world economy, Western sources said today.

The Western Foreign Ministers expressed the insistence of the Soviet Foreign Minister, Mr. V. M. Molotov, during the Big Four conference here on the lifting of the West's restrictions on trade with the Soviet bloc as a sign of Russian inability to cope with growing demands from Red China and its European satellites for more economic assistance in the absence of Western supplies.

Mr. Molotov told the four-power conference that East-West trade was essential, and he placed this issue on the same level of importance as the political problems for discussion at the Big Five conference with China which he has proposed.

Western spokesmen agree that Mr. Molotov's latest appeals were designed apparently to hit two birds with one stone—first, to get more industrial and consumer goods for Russia, the satellites and Red China, and second to crack the Western front by holding out the glittering bait of unlimited markets and non-dollar supplies to European nations.

Official Western figures and estimates, however, reveal the following picture:

Of the world's total annual exports of more than \$18,000,000,000, only some \$5,000,000,000 worth comes from the Communist world.

With a third of the world's population, the Communists account for about 7.5 per cent of the total world trade but most of it is transacted among the Communist countries themselves.

Since the cold war opened, Russia's exports to the free world have been maintained on the same level—they were \$440,000,000 in 1950. And after a temporary fall they are now back to the same level.

SUFFERED SEVERELY

But the European satellites have suffered severely.

Their total exports to the free world have dropped in the same period from about \$1,000,000,000 to some \$850,000,000.

Moscow has streamlined trade inside the Communist bloc, and has diverted much of what used to go to the West to its own family.

Satellite exports to the Communist bloc have nearly trebled since 1950, increasing from \$570,000,000 to some \$1,700,000,000. As much as 80 per cent of the trade of some of the European satellites is transacted within the Communist bloc—Unrepressed.

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t.v. "CAMBODGE"	May	15th
m.v. "LA MARSEILLAISE"	June	19th
t.v. "VIET-NAM"	July	10th

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We All Make Mistakes

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Homewards	Leaves Hongkong	Due London
"CANTON"	15th February	15th March
"CARTHAGE"	15th March	15th April
"CORFU"	9th April	10th May

Accepting cargo for Singapore, Penang, Colombo, Bombay, Aden, Port Said & London.

FREIGHT SERVICE

Outwards	Arrives	From
"SOUDAN"	3rd February	U.K. Continent, Via Straits
Homewards	Loading	For
"SOUDAN"	5th March	Singapore, Port Swettenham, Penang, Aden, Port Said, Genoa, Marseilles, Havre, London, Antwerp, Rotterdam & Hamburg.

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"OZARDA"	sails 6th Feb.	for Singapore, Colombo Bombay & Karachi direct. Persian Gulf Ports via Bombay
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All vessels have liberty to call at any ports on or off the route & the route & sailing are subject to change or amendment with or without notice.

For full particulars apply to:

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Japan To Expand Air Operations In Next 5 Years

Washington, Feb. 1.

The Japan Airlines (JAL) plans to expand its overseas operations within the next five years to a point where it will be pumping \$30,000,000 to \$40,000,000 a year into the Japanese economy, officials of the company said today.

This estimate, whose realization would make JAL an important source of "invisible exports" in Japan's drive to close the current "dollar gap" of about \$800,000,000 a year was made by the JAL officials.

The officials are here on a goodwill mission in connection with the scheduled inauguration on February 5 of JAL's trans-Pacific service.

Questioned on the profits Japan's first postwar overseas airline hopes to be making, they said they could not bank on a net income of more than \$1,000,000 for the first year. But as the line expands its service, increasing a route to Brazil, to be operated by Comet jetliners, its income is expected to increase considerably.

Pressed for an estimate they said that within the next five years the line's net income in foreign exchange should be running at an equivalent of \$30,000,000 to \$40,000,000.

The line's plans include medium and short-haul services covering a network of cities in Southeast Asia and the Far East. The Tokyo-London route would include stopovers at Paris, Rome, Cairo, Karachi, Calcutta, Rangoon and Hongkong. The officials said that negotiations with the government for the use of Japanese aircraft for the line were in progress. One with British Airlines.



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BLACK MAGIC

CHOCOLATES

this situation calls for a

San Miguel



The Duke of Edinburgh squeezing his way through the crowds which packed round the royal car outside the NELSON INSTITUTE during the royal visit to NELSON, New Zealand.

Japan's New Campaign For The Return Of Ryukyu And Bonin Islands

Tokyo, Feb. 1.

A new strain is being put on relations between the United States and Japan by a campaign here for return of the American-administered Ryukyu and Bonin Islands.

On one of them, Okinawa, the United States has built her biggest Far Eastern bomber base, with runways long enough to launch bombers whose range would include Moscow.

Japanese press publicity for the return of the Ryukyu Island chain, stretching 1,000 miles south towards Formosa, has been redoubled since the United States returned the less strategic Anami Oshima Islands on Christmas Day.

Celal Bayar Says:

Capitalism Is Best For Improving Lot Of Poor

New York, Feb. 1.

President Celal Bayar of Turkey declared tonight that his country has "shown the world" that capitalism is the best system for improving the lot of a poor nation.

Climaxing a day in which he visited the United Nations, received an enthusiastic welcome from New York City and was given an honorary degree by Columbia University, President Bayar spoke at a dinner in his honor in the grand ballroom of the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel, given by the American-Turkish Society.

"We have shown the world that the economic system called capitalism, which is based on private enterprise, is the best system to be employed in rehabilitating a country that is economically backward, provided, of course, that the principles of social justice are never lost from view," he said.

Turkey, like the United States, he said, is convinced that civilization can progress only in an atmosphere of freedom and democracy.

The President added that Turkey felt "honored" to stand side by side with the United States in the fight against oppression.

He invited private enterprise to invest in Turkey.

Mr. Bayar explained that Turkey is unable to carry the entire burden of maintaining a 400,000-man army and needs outside help in the form of such investment. He said his country had begun to adopt measures to encourage foreign capital to help in its economic development.

"Turkey, who belongs to the world believing in the freedom of the individual, private enterprise, the sacredness of the independence of nations, and the indivisibility of social and political peace, has a common frontier with the world which holds the opposite opinion, and for this reason she is in the position of a pivot," he said.

United States Vice-President Richard M. Nixon, who also spoke, predicted that Turkish-American friendship would grow stronger. He said he was convinced that "freedom, equality, justice, and peace" are the only principles which characterize the Turkish nation.

Mr. Nixon said, "The United States is convinced that the only way to achieve peace and justice in the world is through the free world."

The islands were placed under the American administration in the Japanese Peace Treaty and the United States may retain control of them as long as she sees fit.

President Eisenhower in his State of the Union message on January 7 made headlines in Japan by saying that the United States would retain control of the Ryukyus "indefinitely."

The Japanese Foreign Minister, Mr. Katsuo Okazaki, said on Christmas Day that he would be neglecting his duty to the Japanese people if he did not press the United States for consideration of claims for the return of the Ryukyus.

The Japanese press here gives a picture of bent, straw-hatted Ryukyuan-Japanese farmers filling the barely arable land of the Islands and tending fishermen in the coastal villages with something more than their crop and their catch to talk about these days.

They say that among the Ryukyus 800,000 inhabitants talk now centres on how long they must wait before they are once more administered from Tokyo, instead of Washington.

Optimistic Prophecies

Alongside these impressions are optimistic prophecies that the return of the Amami Oshima Islands is only a prelude to the early return of the Ryukyus and the nearby Bonin Islands.

As far as United States officials here are concerned, these prophecies have no foundation in fact.

One United States official described typical Japanese statements as "ostrich-like." Japanese officials, he added, continue to make optimistic forecasts, seeming to ignore purposely American statements that no transfer of the islands is contemplated in the foreseeable future.

The American view is that the Japanese press has purposely "played down" most official American statements denying the possibility of an early return of the Ryukyus. A speech by the United States Secretary of State, Mr. John Foster Dulles, was also ignored. Only when President Eisenhower, after nearly a month of Japanese "heart burning," came out with his State of the Union message, did the Japanese press give the American official view full publicity.

The American feeling is that the future of both the two Ryukyus and the tiny Amami Oshima Islands must be determined by the United States and the United States alone.

Lost To Russia

By returning the Amami Oshima Islands to Japan without consulting the signatories to the Peace Treaty, the United States affirmed its right under the Treaty to take independent action in regard to the territories placed under its administration.

The Peace Treaty limited Japan's territory to the four

"home" islands of Hokkaido, Honshu, Shikoku and Kyushu, plus a few small off-shore islands.

Japan renounced "all right, title and claim" to Korea, Formosa, and the other territories which she had annexed by force. In the north, she lost to Russia the Kurile Islands and the southern part of Sakhalin.

Under a separate article of the treaty, the Amami Oshima Islands, the Ryukyus and the Bonins were placed under United States Administration and Japan agreed to "exercise in any proposal" of the United States to place these islands under United Nations trusteeship, with the United States as sole administering authority.

Little Different

One of the strongest Japanese arguments is that Japanese administrative control would not interfere with American military control. It is stressed that American forces remained in Japan after the Occupation and will now remain in the Amami Oshima Islands.

Americans say that the life of the Ryukyus is little different under American administration from what it would be if Japan had control. American policy is to let the islanders themselves carry out as much of the administrative work as possible.

The islands were Japan's "poor relations" before the war. They are no more self-sufficient today. Their value is essentially strategic.

The Bonin Islands have even less to offer. Their pre-war population of 7,000 has today dwindled to about 140.

Both groups can be expected to remain under United States control as long as the Far Eastern situation remains troubled.

While danger persists, Japan's sovereignty over the islands is likely to remain the "residual sovereignty" recognized in the Peace Treaty and nothing more.

—China Mail Special.

Didn't Know Her Husband's Name

Sydney, Feb. 1.

The Japanese wife of an Australian serviceman arrived at Woodlark Island about the latter change not knowing her husband's name.

"I always called him Snowy or Dave, and so does every body else," she told immigration officers.

The Chinese brought to Japan were with children.

Cow Has Quins

Holmford, South Africa, Feb. 1. A cow owned by Mr. J.J.C. Swart at Medunsa near here has given birth to quins—the first ever heard of by experts here.

The calves, a bull and four heifers, are on a farm with which they are herded.

The mother feeds two and the other three are being fed by other cows.

—China Mail Special.

HONGKONG SHARE MARKET

(From Our Correspondent)

Business done on the Stock Exchange today amounted to \$559,500.00. Noon quotations and the morning's transactions:

SHARES BUYERS SELLERS SALES

BANKS

HSBC 1000 1000 7 1070

INSURANCES

Union 850 850 3 850

SHIPPING

Asia Nav. 1.10 1.10 1.10

DOCKS, ETC.

K. Wharf 70 70 21.40

Provident 13.90 14.10 13.90

Provident 13.90 14.10 13.90

Wheelock 13.20 1.00 1.00

LAND, ETC.

HSBC 8.55 8.55 2.00 8.55

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TRADE AND COMMERCE SECTION

TO ALL EUROPEAN COUNTRIES BUT BRITAIN

AMERICAN F.O.A. PROGRAMME

"A FIASCO"

After Six Months Only A Few Small Sales

By Sydney S. Campbell, Reuter's Financial Editor

London, Feb. 1.

Within the limits of avoiding prejudice to other exporting countries, it seems impossible for the U.S. to sell any sizable values of surpluses. Last October the Foreign Operations Administration set a target of \$175 million of sales for foreign currencies, midway between the Act's minimum of \$100 million and maximum of \$250 million.

Of the \$175 million, \$180 million was earmarked for Europe, including a tentative idea of something less than \$80 million for Britain. So far, allocations to Britain total \$72 million, and sales to Britain have reached \$61 million, comprising tobacco \$20 million, frozen beef \$17 million, cottonseed oil \$11 million, lard \$8 million and prunes \$5 million.

Another purchase of lard may absorb about \$6 million of the remaining \$11 million, but there is no indication yet of how the rest of the \$11 million, or any further allocations, can be spent.

To all countries other than Britain, the programme so far has been a fiasco. Allocations to all the countries of Continental Europe total only \$10 million. Six months after the passage of the Act, the grand total of actual sales, to all the friendly countries in the world except Britain, is \$2 million of soybeans to Germany.

There have been rumours that other sales would be made, including soybeans to Norway; cottonseed oil to Holland, France and Germany; and unspecified commodities to Belgium, Italy and Greece. So far, nothing has come of them.

The fiasco can hardly be due to any difficulty in making use of the local currencies. Britain and the U.S. long ago agreed on the necessary accounting fiction for satisfying Congress that such sterling is used for the mutual defence effort.

SOME RIGMAROLE But every country that has ever received U.S. aid has some similar rigmarole for the use of "counterpart funds" and Section 550 provides even wider latitude: the money can be used for almost anything.

Washington's intent is not to get some mutual security on the cheap but to get rid of some surplus. Outside Britain, it is evidently intensely difficult to do, without cutting into the existing markets of the U.S. and other friendly countries.

The biggest outlet so far mooted is the sale of about \$50 million (about half a million tons) of U.S. wheat and barley to Japan for yen, but also from Canada and Argentina, and also from Australia's traditional markets. Putting half a million tons of U.S. grain into Japan for yen would make other

The snag is obvious. Japan has been buying wheat and barley in substantial quantities not only from the U.S. but also from Canada and Argentina, and she is one of Australia's traditional markets. Putting half a million tons of U.S. grain into Japan for yen would make other

New York Cotton Market

New York, Feb. 1. Cotton futures were mixed today with the old crop months leading the decline and the new crop months the advance. The list closed seven points lower to 18 points higher, or 35 cents lower to 90 cents a bale higher than Friday. New Orleans closed 10 points lower to 13 points higher.

Hedging and profit-taking increased late in the session but good trade demand sustained the market on the decline. There was a sizable amount of foreign price fixing reported at the close.

Trading volumes in the Exchange were as follows:

Month	Volume	Open Interest
March	75,000	825,000
April	25,000	250,000
May	15,000	150,000
June	10,000	100,000
July	5,000	50,000
August	2,000	20,000
September	1,000	10,000
October	500	5,000
November	200	2,000
December	100	1,000
Total	140,000	1,400,000

Month	Price
March	18.00
April	18.50
May	19.00
June	19.50
July	20.00
August	20.50
September	21.00
October	21.50
November	22.00
December	22.50

Month	Price
March	18.00
April	18.50
May	19.00
June	19.50
July	20.00
August	20.50
September	21.00
October	21.50
November	22.00
December	22.50

New York Sugar Market

New York, Feb. 1.

World No. 4 sugar futures today closed three to eight points higher on trade buying and short covering. Sales totalled 725 contracts.

Domestic No. 8 sugar futures closed unchanged to two points higher with sales of 325 contracts. Future closings:

Contract No. 4 (world)	Price
March	34.00
April	34.00
May	34.00
June	34.00
July	34.00
August	34.00
September	34.00
October	34.00
November	34.00
December	34.00

Contract No. 8	Price
March	34.00
April	34.00
May	34.00
June	34.00
July	34.00
August	34.00
September	34.00
October	34.00
November	34.00
December	34.00

US COMMODITY MARKETS

New York, Feb. 1.

Grain futures declined sharply to dominate an otherwise quiet and irregular situation in leading commodity markets today.

Losses in grains ranged to almost four cents a bushel. The decline reflected slow export and domestic demand and fairly large cash arrivals at terminals.

At Chicago, wheat closed off 1 1/2 to 2 cents; soybeans off 1/2 to 3/4 cents.

At Winnipeg, wheat was priced at 180 cents per bushel for No. 3 Northern, and for No. 4, it was at 165 cents.—United Press.

CHICAGO GRAIN

Chicago, Feb. 1.

Prices per bushel in cents: Closing Prices Feb. 1.

Wheat, No. 2 red	Price
Spot	211
Mar.	211 1/2
May	211 1/2
July	211 1/2
Sept.	211 1/2
Nov.	211 1/2
Dec.	211 1/2
Jan.	211 1/2
Feb.	211 1/2

Wheat, No. 3 yellow	Price
Spot	180
Mar.	180 1/2
May	180 1/2
July	180 1/2
Sept.	180 1/2
Nov.	180 1/2
Dec.	180 1/2
Jan.	180 1/2
Feb.	180 1/2

Wheat, No. 4 hard	Price
Spot	165
Mar.	165 1/2
May	165 1/2
July	165 1/2
Sept.	165 1/2
Nov.	165 1/2
Dec.	165 1/2
Jan.	165 1/2
Feb.	165 1/2

Wheat, No. 5 soft	Price
Spot	150
Mar.	150 1/2
May	150 1/2
July	150 1/2
Sept.	150 1/2
Nov.	150 1/2
Dec.	150 1/2
Jan.	150 1/2
Feb.	150 1/2

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Man Hit By Tram

A long line of trams hissed their impatience as crowds scurried to see the cause of the traffic jam at the junction of Peddie Street and the Victoria Road Central at about 2.45 this morning.

Looking none the worse for the jolt he had received from train No. 77, an elderly European, with his hat still perched firmly on his head, walked to an ambulance.

The man was heard to say to his wife that he was a member of the Fan Club, before he was helped into the ambulance and rushed to hospital.

Mail Notices

The fathers, William E. Malone and Joseph J. Conwell, said official reports about the hike did not agree with what they heard from other office candidates who took part.

Tokyo, Feb. 2.
Premier Shigeru Yoshida's Liberals and the conservative Progressive Party

today fought damaging Socialist charges that they had accepted \$140,000 in campaign funds from a giant Japanese investment company.

The battle between the Socialists and the Conservatives

Col. Murray said the doctor "can't give me a rule of thumb about heat except that when I gets to be 85 or 90 we should work so hard." Pending a report

The right Socialists, after disassociating themselves from the scandal as a party, turned on witness Rikizo Hirano. One

No Further Misunderstanding

Hirano said he "understood" that the purpose of the donation was to help the Nicaraguan people.

That legislation was never drafted, the Horen Keizai Kai

The Socialists seized on Hirano's statement in an attempt to discredit the government. The Foreign Ministry, in statement issued after Seno

Montenegro's call, said the ambassador had given "ample explanations" concerning the documents submitted by Guatemala as proof that "high Nicaraguan officials appeared

MOLOTOV
"ENTIRELY"

**"ENTIRELY
NEGATIVE"**

Berlin, Feb. 1.
All Western delegations to-
night expressed bitter dis-
appointment over the reaction of
the Soviet Foreign Minister, Mr
Vyacheslav Molotov, to the Bri-

Describing the speech as "entirely negative," the Western *Telegraph* said that the Soviet

delegations said that the Soviet proposals for both East and West participation in a provisional German government took the position back to where it had always been.

They added that the present Soviet view made a solution even more difficult to realise and foreshadowed a return to long-drawn-out international wrangles that had occupied so

much time in the post-war world.

West German observers also described the speech as disappointing. They said, that the Soviet stand was diametrically

opposed to the Western viewpoint because it represented an attempt to bring the four-power negotiations a renewal of the atmosphere of the 1945 victory.

A Federal German government spokesman said that the speech did not represent a very hopeful start to the German problem and that there was little hope of success when the

two viewpoints were so important—Frank, Paine
